

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON THE NATURE OF POLYPIDOMS.

M. H. Milne Edwards, in a valuable paper on the nature and growth of Polypidoms, published in the December number of the 'Ann. Scienc. Nat.', after relating numerous observations on the structure of the polypidoms in various tribes, concludes his able article in the following words:—"The various facts which we have examined seem to prove that the current opinion relative to the nature and to the mode of formation of the polypidoms is inaccurate, and that these bodies, far from always being external incrustations and without any organic connexion with the animals which produce them, are integral parts of these beings, and consist of an organized tissue, the substance of which becomes charged more or less with corneous or calcareous matter deposited at its base, and the nutrition of which is effected by intus-susception. In all these animals there is a tendency in the tegumentary and reproductive portion of the body to harden, but the degree this solidification reaches varies much, and this alone determines the differences which exist between the species distinguished by zoologists under the names of *naked Polypes*, *Polypes with flexible polypidom*, *fleshy Polypes*, and *Polypes with stony polypidom*. The cartilaginous or stony polypidom of a *Sertularia* or of a *Zoanthus*, is not, as is usually stated, a habitation which these animals build; it is in some measure their membrane which forms the solid structure of their body, and which, in the same manner as the skeleton of vertebrate animals, assumes at one time a membranous form, at another a cartilaginous texture, and sometimes a condition in some degree osseous."

[A contrary opinion is taken by Dr. Johnston in his article on British Zoophytes, in the 'Mag. Zool. and Bot.' vol. i. p. 440. "Now when we trace the formation of this axis through the various genera, from its first appearance in the form of scattered crystalline spicula until it graduates into a solid continuous rod, we can scarcely doubt its inorganic and extravascular character; it is the crystallization of calcareous matter excreted by the living polypiferous bark, and once excreted, beyond their power to change it, excepting by the addition of material of the same quality."—EDIT.]

COMPARISON OF THE STRUCTURE OF SUCCULENT PLANTS WITH THE
SIGILLARIE.

M. Link exhibited at the meeting of the Berlin Academy on the 23rd of July, 1838, some drawings showing the structure of the stem of arborescent succulent plants, with reference to the alleged

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON THE NATURE OF POLYPIDOMS.

M. H. Milne Edwards, in a valuable paper on the nature and growth of Polypidoms, published in the December number of the 'Ann. Scienc. Nat.', after relating numerous observations on the structure of the polypidoms in various tribes, concludes his able article in the following words:—"The various facts which we have examined seem to prove that the current opinion relative to the nature and to the mode of formation of the polypidoms is inaccurate, and that these bodies, far from always being external incrustations and without any organic connexion with the animals which produce them, are integral parts of these beings, and consist of an organized tissue, the substance of which becomes charged more or less with corneous or calcareous matter deposited at its base, and the nutrition of which is effected by intus-susception. In all these animals there is a tendency in the tegumentary and reproductive portion of the body to harden, but the degree this solidification reaches varies much, and this alone determines the differences which exist between the species distinguished by zoologists under the names of *naked Polypes*, *Polypes with flexible polypidom*, *fleshy Polypes*, and *Polypes with stony polypidom*. The cartilaginous or stony polypidom of a *Sertularia* or of a *Zoanthus*, is not, as is usually stated, a habitation which these animals build; it is in some measure their membrane which forms the solid structure of their body, and which, in the same manner as the skeleton of vertebrate animals, assumes at one time a membranous form, at another a cartilaginous texture, and sometimes a condition in some degree osseous."

[A contrary opinion is taken by Dr. Johnston in his article on British Zoophytes, in the 'Mag. Zool. and Bot.' vol. i. p. 440. "Now when we trace the formation of this axis through the various genera, from its first appearance in the form of scattered crystalline spicula until it graduates into a solid continuous rod, we can scarcely doubt its inorganic and extravascular character; it is the crystallization of calcareous matter excreted by the living polypiferous bark, and once excreted, beyond their power to change it, excepting by the addition of material of the same quality."—EDIT.]

COMPARISON OF THE STRUCTURE OF SUCCULENT PLANTS WITH THE
SIGILLARIE.

M. Link exhibited at the meeting of the Berlin Academy on the 23rd of July, 1838, some drawings showing the structure of the stem of arborescent succulent plants, with reference to the alleged

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON THE NATURE OF POLYPIDOMS.

M. H. Milne Edwards, in a valuable paper on the nature and growth of Polypidoms, published in the December number of the 'Ann. Scienc. Nat.', after relating numerous observations on the structure of the polypidoms in various tribes, concludes his able article in the following words:—"The various facts which we have examined seem to prove that the current opinion relative to the nature and to the mode of formation of the polypidoms is inaccurate, and that these bodies, far from always being external incrustations and without any organic connexion with the animals which produce them, are integral parts of these beings, and consist of an organized tissue, the substance of which becomes charged more or less with corneous or calcareous matter deposited at its base, and the nutrition of which is effected by intus-susception. In all these animals there is a tendency in the tegumentary and reproductive portion of the body to harden, but the degree this solidification reaches varies much, and this alone determines the differences which exist between the species distinguished by zoologists under the names of *naked Polypes*, *Polypes with flexible polypidom*, *fleshy Polypes*, and *Polypes with stony polypidom*. The cartilaginous or stony polypidom of a *Sertularia* or of a *Zoanthus*, is not, as is usually stated, a habitation which these animals build; it is in some measure their membrane which forms the solid structure of their body, and which, in the same manner as the skeleton of vertebrate animals, assumes at one time a membranous form, at another a cartilaginous texture, and sometimes a condition in some degree osseous."

[A contrary opinion is taken by Dr. Johnston in his article on British Zoophytes, in the 'Mag. Zool. and Bot.' vol. i. p. 440. "Now when we trace the formation of this axis through the various genera, from its first appearance in the form of scattered crystalline spicula until it graduates into a solid continuous rod, we can scarcely doubt its inorganic and extravascular character; it is the crystallization of calcareous matter excreted by the living polypiferous bark, and once excreted, beyond their power to change it, excepting by the addition of material of the same quality."—EDIT.]

COMPARISON OF THE STRUCTURE OF SUCCULENT PLANTS WITH THE
SIGILLARIE.

M. Link exhibited at the meeting of the Berlin Academy on the 23rd of July, 1838, some drawings showing the structure of the stem of arborescent succulent plants, with reference to the alleged

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON THE NATURE OF POLYPIDOMS.

M. H. Milne Edwards, in a valuable paper on the nature and growth of Polypidoms, published in the December number of the 'Ann. Scienc. Nat.', after relating numerous observations on the structure of the polypidoms in various tribes, concludes his able article in the following words:—"The various facts which we have examined seem to prove that the current opinion relative to the nature and to the mode of formation of the polypidoms is inaccurate, and that these bodies, far from always being external incrustations and without any organic connexion with the animals which produce them, are integral parts of these beings, and consist of an organized tissue, the substance of which becomes charged more or less with corneous or calcareous matter deposited at its base, and the nutrition of which is effected by intus-susception. In all these animals there is a tendency in the tegumentary and reproductive portion of the body to harden, but the degree this solidification reaches varies much, and this alone determines the differences which exist between the species distinguished by zoologists under the names of *naked Polypes*, *Polypes with flexible polypidom*, *fleshy Polypes*, and *Polypes with stony polypidom*. The cartilaginous or stony polypidom of a *Sertularia* or of a *Zoanthus*, is not, as is usually stated, a habitation which these animals build; it is in some measure their membrane which forms the solid structure of their body, and which, in the same manner as the skeleton of vertebrate animals, assumes at one time a membranous form, at another a cartilaginous texture, and sometimes a condition in some degree osseous."

[A contrary opinion is taken by Dr. Johnston in his article on British Zoophytes, in the 'Mag. Zool. and Bot.' vol. i. p. 440. "Now when we trace the formation of this axis through the various genera, from its first appearance in the form of scattered crystalline spicula until it graduates into a solid continuous rod, we can scarcely doubt its inorganic and extravascular character; it is the crystallization of calcareous matter excreted by the living polypiferous bark, and once excreted, beyond their power to change it, excepting by the addition of material of the same quality."—EDIT.]

COMPARISON OF THE STRUCTURE OF SUCCULENT PLANTS WITH THE
SIGILLARIE.

M. Link exhibited at the meeting of the Berlin Academy on the 23rd of July, 1838, some drawings showing the structure of the stem of arborescent succulent plants, with reference to the alleged

similarity between them and the *Sigillariae* of a former world. It is certainly remarkable that numerous layers of bark are deposited one on the other, far more so than in all other trees, and one consequence of this is that they compress each other into a flattened shape, and that the outer bark falls off. The cells, however, of the new layers are flatter than in general. The ligneous bundles pass from the wood to the scars of the leaves; and such a difference in the form of these scars on the outer bark and beneath it, as that observed by Ad. Brongniart in the *Sigilluriae*, was not perceptible. The wood is very thin, even in the thickest stems of succulent plants; the bark and pith very thick; they remain a long while succulent and then rot, so that their preservation among fossil bodies is very improbable.—*From the Bericht über Verhandlungen der königl. Preuss. Akad. zu Berlin.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR MARCH, 1839.

Chiswick.—March 1. Cloudy. 2. Very fine. 3. Foggy: fine. 4. Cold haze. 5. Bleak and cold. 6. Frosty. 7. Sharp frost. 8. Cloudy and cold. 9. Frosty: fine. 10. Frosty: cloudy. 11. Dry haze. 12. Frosty: hazy. 13. Hazy. 14, 15. Rain. 16. Fine. 17. Overcast. 18. Cold haze. 19. Cloudy: frosty at night. 20. Rain. 21. Cloudy: fine: rain. 22. Cloudy. 23, 24. Fine. 25. Overcast. 26. Dry haze. 27, 28. Showery. 29. Fine. 30. Cold dry haze. 31. Overcast: rain.

Boston.—March 1—3. Cloudy. 4. Fine. 5. Cloudy. 6. Cloudy: hail and snow early A.M.: more snow P.M. 7. Cloudy: snow early A.M. 8. Stormy with snow. 9—12. Fine. 13—15. Rain: rain early A.M. 16. Cloudy: rain early A.M. 17. Cloudy. 18. Cloudy: snow A.M. 19, 20. Cloudy. 21. Cloudy: rain A.M. 22—24. Cloudy. 25, 26. Fine. 27. Cloudy: rain early A.M.: rain A.M. 28. Cloudy: rain, hail, and snow with thunder and lightning P.M. 29—31. Fine.

Applegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire.—March 1. Occasional showers A.M.: heavy rain and wind P.M. 2. Fine spring day: little raw frost morning. 3. Clear day: wind rather piercing. 4. Cold and ungenial. 5. Cold: dry A.M.: slight snow P.M. 6. Calm cold day: frost keen. 7. The same: showers of snow P.M.: frost. 8. Cold and bleak: hills white: frost continued. 9. Frost continuing: mod. barometer falling. 10. Still frosty: fine day though cold. 11. Snow two inches deep: frost giving way. 12. Snow gone: very chill and slight frost. 13. Temperate: wet afternoon. 14. Damp day: rain in the evening. 15. Calm moist day: drizzling P.M. 16. Spring day, though somewhat raw: rain P.M. 17. Cold and stormy: hills white: frost P.M. 18. Quiet day: frost gone: drizzling P.M. 19. Frosty morning: moderate: cloudy P.M. 20. Moist all day: rain heavy P.M. 21. Mild spring day: occasional slight showers: wind. 22. Boisterous morning, with severe snow showers. 23. Unsettled weather: slight showers, with wind. 24. Still very changeable: occasional showers. 25. Showery: unsettled: snow on the hills. 26. Hoar-frost morning: ice a quarter of an inch thick: rain P.M. 27. Heavy rain A.M.: cleared up: rain again P.M. 28. Rainy morning: cleared up and was fine. 29. Cold drying day: threatening frost P.M. 30. Very cold and dry: cloudy P.M. 31. Cold: threatening rain came on P.M.

Sun, 25 days.
Rain, 15 days.
Frost, 10 days.
Snow, 6 days.
Wind southerly, 13 days.
— easterly, 9 days.
— northerly, 7 days.

Wind westerly, 2 days.
Calm, 9 days.
Moderate, 9 days.
Brisk, 8 days.
Strong breeze, 3 days.
Stormy, 2 days.

similarity between them and the *Sigillariae* of a former world. It is certainly remarkable that numerous layers of bark are deposited one on the other, far more so than in all other trees, and one consequence of this is that they compress each other into a flattened shape, and that the outer bark falls off. The cells, however, of the new layers are flatter than in general. The ligneous bundles pass from the wood to the scars of the leaves; and such a difference in the form of these scars on the outer bark and beneath it, as that observed by Ad. Brongniart in the *Sigilluriae*, was not perceptible. The wood is very thin, even in the thickest stems of succulent plants; the bark and pith very thick; they remain a long while succulent and then rot, so that their preservation among fossil bodies is very improbable.—*From the Bericht über Verhandlungen der königl. Preuss. Akad. zu Berlin.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR MARCH, 1839.

Chiswick.—March 1. Cloudy. 2. Very fine. 3. Foggy: fine. 4. Cold haze. 5. Bleak and cold. 6. Frosty. 7. Sharp frost. 8. Cloudy and cold. 9. Frosty: fine. 10. Frosty: cloudy. 11. Dry haze. 12. Frosty: hazy. 13. Hazy. 14, 15. Rain. 16. Fine. 17. Overcast. 18. Cold haze. 19. Cloudy: frosty at night. 20. Rain. 21. Cloudy: fine: rain. 22. Cloudy. 23, 24. Fine. 25. Overcast. 26. Dry haze. 27, 28. Showery. 29. Fine. 30. Cold dry haze. 31. Overcast: rain.

Boston.—March 1—3. Cloudy. 4. Fine. 5. Cloudy. 6. Cloudy: hail and snow early A.M.: more snow P.M. 7. Cloudy: snow early A.M. 8. Stormy with snow. 9—12. Fine. 13—15. Rain: rain early A.M. 16. Cloudy: rain early A.M. 17. Cloudy. 18. Cloudy: snow A.M. 19, 20. Cloudy. 21. Cloudy: rain A.M. 22—24. Cloudy. 25, 26. Fine. 27. Cloudy: rain early A.M.: rain A.M. 28. Cloudy: rain, hail, and snow with thunder and lightning P.M. 29—31. Fine.

Applegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire.—March 1. Occasional showers A.M.: heavy rain and wind P.M. 2. Fine spring day: little raw frost morning. 3. Clear day: wind rather piercing. 4. Cold and ungenial. 5. Cold: dry A.M.: slight snow P.M. 6. Calm cold day: frost keen. 7. The same: showers of snow P.M.: frost. 8. Cold and bleak: hills white: frost continued. 9. Frost continuing: mod. barometer falling. 10. Still frosty: fine day though cold. 11. Snow two inches deep: frost giving way. 12. Snow gone: very chill and slight frost. 13. Temperate: wet afternoon. 14. Damp day: rain in the evening. 15. Calm moist day: drizzling P.M. 16. Spring day, though somewhat raw: rain P.M. 17. Cold and stormy: hills white: frost P.M. 18. Quiet day: frost gone: drizzling P.M. 19. Frosty morning: moderate: cloudy P.M. 20. Moist all day: rain heavy P.M. 21. Mild spring day: occasional slight showers: wind. 22. Boisterous morning, with severe snow showers. 23. Unsettled weather: slight showers, with wind. 24. Still very changeable: occasional showers. 25. Showery: unsettled: snow on the hills. 26. Hoar-frost morning: ice a quarter of an inch thick: rain P.M. 27. Heavy rain A.M.: cleared up: rain again P.M. 28. Rainy morning: cleared up and was fine. 29. Cold drying day: threatening frost P.M. 30. Very cold and dry: cloudy P.M. 31. Cold: threatening rain came on P.M.

Sun, 25 days.
Rain, 15 days.
Frost, 10 days.
Snow, 6 days.
Wind southerly, 13 days.
— easterly, 9 days.
— northerly, 7 days.

Wind westerly, 2 days.
Calm, 9 days.
Moderate, 9 days.
Brisk, 8 days.
Strong breeze, 3 days.
Stormy, 2 days.

similarity between them and the *Sigillariae* of a former world. It is certainly remarkable that numerous layers of bark are deposited one on the other, far more so than in all other trees, and one consequence of this is that they compress each other into a flattened shape, and that the outer bark falls off. The cells, however, of the new layers are flatter than in general. The ligneous bundles pass from the wood to the scars of the leaves; and such a difference in the form of these scars on the outer bark and beneath it, as that observed by Ad. Brongniart in the *Sigilluriae*, was not perceptible. The wood is very thin, even in the thickest stems of succulent plants; the bark and pith very thick; they remain a long while succulent and then rot, so that their preservation among fossil bodies is very improbable.—*From the Bericht über Verhandlungen der königl. Preuss. Akad. zu Berlin.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR MARCH, 1839.

Chiswick.—March 1. Cloudy. 2. Very fine. 3. Foggy: fine. 4. Cold haze. 5. Bleak and cold. 6. Frosty. 7. Sharp frost. 8. Cloudy and cold. 9. Frosty: fine. 10. Frosty: cloudy. 11. Dry haze. 12. Frosty: hazy. 13. Hazy. 14, 15. Rain. 16. Fine. 17. Overcast. 18. Cold haze. 19. Cloudy: frosty at night. 20. Rain. 21. Cloudy: fine: rain. 22. Cloudy. 23, 24. Fine. 25. Overcast. 26. Dry haze. 27, 28. Showery. 29. Fine. 30. Cold dry haze. 31. Overcast: rain.

Boston.—March 1—3. Cloudy. 4. Fine. 5. Cloudy. 6. Cloudy: hail and snow early A.M.: more snow P.M. 7. Cloudy: snow early A.M. 8. Stormy with snow. 9—12. Fine. 13—15. Rain: rain early A.M. 16. Cloudy: rain early A.M. 17. Cloudy. 18. Cloudy: snow A.M. 19, 20. Cloudy. 21. Cloudy: rain A.M. 22—24. Cloudy. 25, 26. Fine. 27. Cloudy: rain early A.M.: rain A.M. 28. Cloudy: rain, hail, and snow with thunder and lightning P.M. 29—31. Fine.

Applegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire.—March 1. Occasional showers A.M.: heavy rain and wind P.M. 2. Fine spring day: little raw frost morning. 3. Clear day: wind rather piercing. 4. Cold and ungenial. 5. Cold: dry A.M.: slight snow P.M. 6. Calm cold day: frost keen. 7. The same: showers of snow P.M.: frost. 8. Cold and bleak: hills white: frost continued. 9. Frost continuing: mod. barometer falling. 10. Still frosty: fine day though cold. 11. Snow two inches deep: frost giving way. 12. Snow gone: very chill and slight frost. 13. Temperate: wet afternoon. 14. Damp day: rain in the evening. 15. Calm moist day: drizzling P.M. 16. Spring day, though somewhat raw: rain P.M. 17. Cold and stormy: hills white: frost P.M. 18. Quiet day: frost gone: drizzling P.M. 19. Frosty morning: moderate: cloudy P.M. 20. Moist all day: rain heavy P.M. 21. Mild spring day: occasional slight showers: wind. 22. Boisterous morning, with severe snow showers. 23. Unsettled weather: slight showers, with wind. 24. Still very changeable: occasional showers. 25. Showery: unsettled: snow on the hills. 26. Hoar-frost morning: ice a quarter of an inch thick: rain P.M. 27. Heavy rain A.M.: cleared up: rain again P.M. 28. Rainy morning: cleared up and was fine. 29. Cold drying day: threatening frost P.M. 30. Very cold and dry: cloudy P.M. 31. Cold: threatening rain came on P.M.

Sun, 25 days.
Rain, 15 days.
Frost, 10 days.
Snow, 6 days.
Wind southerly, 13 days.
— easterly, 9 days.
— northerly, 7 days.

Wind westerly, 2 days.
Calm, 9 days.
Moderate, 9 days.
Brisk, 8 days.
Strong breeze, 3 days.
Stormy, 2 days.

similarity between them and the *Sigillariae* of a former world. It is certainly remarkable that numerous layers of bark are deposited one on the other, far more so than in all other trees, and one consequence of this is that they compress each other into a flattened shape, and that the outer bark falls off. The cells, however, of the new layers are flatter than in general. The ligneous bundles pass from the wood to the scars of the leaves; and such a difference in the form of these scars on the outer bark and beneath it, as that observed by Ad. Brongniart in the *Sigilluriae*, was not perceptible. The wood is very thin, even in the thickest stems of succulent plants; the bark and pith very thick; they remain a long while succulent and then rot, so that their preservation among fossil bodies is very improbable.—*From the Bericht über Verhandlungen der königl. Preuss. Akad. zu Berlin.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR MARCH, 1839.

Chiswick.—March 1. Cloudy. 2. Very fine. 3. Foggy: fine. 4. Cold haze. 5. Bleak and cold. 6. Frosty. 7. Sharp frost. 8. Cloudy and cold. 9. Frosty: fine. 10. Frosty: cloudy. 11. Dry haze. 12. Frosty: hazy. 13. Hazy. 14, 15. Rain. 16. Fine. 17. Overcast. 18. Cold haze. 19. Cloudy: frosty at night. 20. Rain. 21. Cloudy: fine: rain. 22. Cloudy. 23, 24. Fine. 25. Overcast. 26. Dry haze. 27, 28. Showery. 29. Fine. 30. Cold dry haze. 31. Overcast: rain.

Boston.—March 1—3. Cloudy. 4. Fine. 5. Cloudy. 6. Cloudy: hail and snow early A.M.: more snow P.M. 7. Cloudy: snow early A.M. 8. Stormy with snow. 9—12. Fine. 13—15. Rain: rain early A.M. 16. Cloudy: rain early A.M. 17. Cloudy. 18. Cloudy: snow A.M. 19, 20. Cloudy. 21. Cloudy: rain A.M. 22—24. Cloudy. 25, 26. Fine. 27. Cloudy: rain early A.M.: rain A.M. 28. Cloudy: rain, hail, and snow with thunder and lightning P.M. 29—31. Fine.

Applegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire.—March 1. Occasional showers A.M.: heavy rain and wind P.M. 2. Fine spring day: little raw frost morning. 3. Clear day: wind rather piercing. 4. Cold and ungenial. 5. Cold: dry A.M.: slight snow P.M. 6. Calm cold day: frost keen. 7. The same: showers of snow P.M.: frost. 8. Cold and bleak: hills white: frost continued. 9. Frost continuing: mod. barometer falling. 10. Still frosty: fine day though cold. 11. Snow two inches deep: frost giving way. 12. Snow gone: very chill and slight frost. 13. Temperate: wet afternoon. 14. Damp day: rain in the evening. 15. Calm moist day: drizzling P.M. 16. Spring day, though somewhat raw: rain P.M. 17. Cold and stormy: hills white: frost P.M. 18. Quiet day: frost gone: drizzling P.M. 19. Frosty morning: moderate: cloudy P.M. 20. Moist all day: rain heavy P.M. 21. Mild spring day: occasional slight showers: wind. 22. Boisterous morning, with severe snow showers. 23. Unsettled weather: slight showers, with wind. 24. Still very changeable: occasional showers. 25. Showery: unsettled: snow on the hills. 26. Hoar-frost morning: ice a quarter of an inch thick: rain P.M. 27. Heavy rain A.M.: cleared up: rain again P.M. 28. Rainy morning: cleared up and was fine. 29. Cold drying day: threatening frost P.M. 30. Very cold and dry: cloudy P.M. 31. Cold: threatening rain came on P.M.

Sun, 25 days.
Rain, 15 days.
Frost, 10 days.
Snow, 6 days.
Wind southerly, 13 days.
— easterly, 9 days.
— northerly, 7 days.

Wind westerly, 2 days.
Calm, 9 days.
Moderate, 9 days.
Brisk, 8 days.
Strong breeze, 3 days.
Stormy, 2 days.

Meteorological Observations made at the Apartments of the Royal Society by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. ROBERTSON; by Mr. THOMPSON at the Garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, near London; by Mr. VALL at Boston, and by Mr. DUNBAR at Applegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire.

Days of Month. 1839. March.	Barometer.				Thermometer.				Wind.				Rain.			Dew-point. London. Roy. Soc. 9 a.m.			
	Chiswick.		Boston.		London: Roy. Soc.		Dumfries-shire.		Chiswick.		Dumfries-shire.		London: Roy. Soc.		Chiswick.		Dumfries-shire.		
	Max.	Min.	8 1/4 a.m.	8 1/4 p.m.	Fahr. Self-register.	Min.	Max.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	9 a.m.	9 a.m.		9 a.m.	9 a.m.	9 a.m.
1.	30.030	29.892	29.54	29.60	46.3	39.7	47.7	44.0	44	E.	sw.	sw.	sw.	.041	...	...	...	39
2.	29.868	29.886	29.40	30.08	45.7	42.8	46.3	41	36	sse.	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	...	39
3.	30.068	30.088	29.63	30.20	43.7	41.6	53.3	42	38	N.	ne.	ne.	ne.	...	...	...	...	40
4.	30.052	30.118	29.73	30.20	40.3	36.8	37.5	38	35 1/2	NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	...	...	...	...	40
5.	30.108	30.126	29.80	30.30	35.2	33.8	37.0	34	30	NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	...	...	...	...	32
6.	29.854	29.894	29.62	30.13	32.5	31.6	32.8	35	29 1/2	NW.	NW.	NW.	NW.	...	...	...	...	26
7.	29.526	29.624	29.53	30.13	30.7	27.4	32.1	31	30	NW.	NW.	NW.	NW.	...	...	...	...	26
8.	29.748	29.769	29.48	30.04	32.2	30.0	34.7	31	27	NW.	NW.	NW.	NW.	...	...	...	...	28
9.	29.948	29.987	29.65	30.18	30.5	26.6	30.2	32	20	NW.	NW.	NW.	NW.	...	...	...	...	25
10.	30.172	30.196	29.85	30.15	30.5	26.5	30.5	30	27.5	NW.	NW.	NW.	NW.	...	...	...	...	23
11.	30.182	30.163	29.92	30.09	30.9	29.9	36.5	33	37 1/2	NW.	NW.	NW.	NW.	...	...	...	...	28
12.	30.074	30.114	29.84	30.15	30.5	34.8	35.4	35	36 1/2	NE var.	SE.	SE.	SE.	...	...	...	...	29
13.	30.048	30.074	29.72	30.05	30.0	40.7	43.5	37	35	SE.	SE.	SE.	SE.	...	...	...	...	29
14.	30.014	30.076	29.64	30.00	29.9	40.7	45.7	41	38	SE.	SE.	SE.	SE.	...	...	...	...	34
15.	29.806	29.848	29.35	29.70	29.38	45.6	47.5	46	46	S.	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	...	42
16.	29.260	29.314	29.261	29.29	29.42	48.2	50.8	45	42	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	...	43
17.	29.464	29.821	29.10	29.89	30.10	38.0	43.5	34	39	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	...	36
18.	29.880	29.821	29.53	30.12	30.05	35.8	41.0	37	27	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	...	33
19.	30.022	30.064	29.65	30.08	30.04	33.3	38.0	29	36	NW.	NW.	NW.	NW.	...	...	...	...	32
20.	29.968	30.093	29.56	29.80	29.53	41.2	41.7	41	37.5	W.	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	...	35
21.	29.616	29.651	29.61	29.64	29.51	41.2	48.2	46	42	W.	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	...	44
22.	29.700	29.733	29.690	29.43	29.59	47.2	48.8	47	43	W.	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	...	44
23.	29.700	29.717	29.661	29.18	29.43	44.3	51.2	45	45	W.	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	...	43
24.	29.682	29.680	29.13	29.48	29.46	47.4	48.3	47.5	46	S.	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	...	44
25.	29.648	29.706	29.08	29.48	29.65	47.7	49.3	44	39	S.	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	...	43
26.	29.810	29.946	29.771	29.48	29.65	44.2	45.8	44	35 1/2	NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	...	...	...	...	39
27.	29.670	29.667	29.343	29.15	29.55	48.0	48.2	41	40	S.	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	...	42
28.	29.386	29.523	29.402	29.35	29.56	48.8	51.5	39	48	S.	sw.	sw.	sw.	...	...	...	...	44
29.	29.454	29.448	29.419	29.10	29.66	43.7	53.2	47	31	NNW.	NE.	NE.	NE.	...	...	...	...	42
30.	29.762	29.800	29.770	29.45	29.68	41.2	45.7	45	37	ENE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	...	...	...	...	35
31.	29.612	29.614	29.543	29.66	29.66	41.0	43.0	42	40	E.	SE.	E.	E.	...	...	...	...	37
Mean.	29.811	29.880	29.763	29.662	29.62	41.3	44.2	39.6	37.8	37.4	44.84	35.58	39.6	1.95	2.59	4.06	Mean.	36.1	

Meteorological Observations made at the Apartments of the Royal Society by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. ROBERTSON; by Mr. THOMPSON at the Garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, near London; by Mr. VALL at Boston, and by Mr. DUNBAR at Applegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire.

Days of Month. 1839. March.	Barometer.				Thermometer.				Wind.				Rain.			Dew-point.			
	Chiswick.		Boston.		Dumfries-shire.		Fahrr. Self-register.		London: Roy. Soc.		Chiswick.		Dumfries-shire.		London: Roy. Soc.		Dumfries-shire.		London: Roy. Soc.
	Max.	Min.	8 1/2 a.m.	8 1/4 p.m.	9 a.m.	8 1/4 p.m.	9 a.m.	9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	9 a.m.	9 a.m.	9 a.m.	9 a.m.	9 a.m.
1.	30.030	29.892	29.54	29.60	29.75	29.60	46.3	39.7	47.7	39.7	44.0	44	E.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	39
2.	29.868	30.012	29.40	30.08	29.88	30.08	45.7	46.3	42.8	57	38	41	36	ss.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	39
3.	30.068	30.088	29.63	30.20	30.20	30.18	43.7	53.3	41.6	52	35	42	38	N.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	40
4.	30.052	30.118	29.73	30.20	30.20	30.27	40.3	36.8	52	33	37.5	38	35 1/2	NE.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	40
5.	30.108	30.126	29.80	30.30	30.30	30.29	35.2	37.0	33.8	35	30	34	30	NE.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	32
6.	29.854	29.894	29.62	30.13	30.00	30.00	32.5	32.8	31.6	35	25	35	29 1/2	NE.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	32
7.	29.526	29.624	29.53	29.93	29.93	29.98	30.7	27.4	35	29	31	30	25 1/2	NW.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	26
8.	29.748	29.769	29.48	30.16	30.04	30.16	32.2	34.7	30.0	38	21	31	27	NW.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	29
9.	29.948	30.139	29.65	30.18	30.15	30.18	29.8	30.2	26.0	40	20	32	27	NW.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	28
10.	30.172	30.238	29.85	30.15	30.09	30.13	36.5	37.8	29.9	46	32	35	33	N.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	25
11.	30.182	30.216	29.92	30.15	30.15	30.10	35.4	36.3	32.8	47	37	35	36 1/2	NE var.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	23
12.	30.074	30.114	29.84	30.00	30.05	30.00	40.7	43.5	34.8	55	41	38	39 1/2	NE.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	29
13.	30.048	30.074	29.72	30.04	30.00	29.90	45.7	50.2	40.7	55	44	40	43	NE.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	28
14.	30.014	30.076	29.64	30.023	29.70	29.38	46.7	45.6	52	40	46	43	42 1/2	S.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	34
15.	29.806	29.848	29.35	29.29	29.29	29.42	46.8	50.8	42.3	54	36	45	42	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	42
16.	29.260	29.314	29.261	28.80	29.29	29.42	46.8	50.8	42.3	54	36	45	42	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	43
17.	29.464	29.821	29.482	29.10	29.89	30.10	39.8	51.2	38.0	43	34	39	36	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	36
18.	29.880	30.021	29.53	30.05	30.12	30.05	35.8	41.0	34.8	37	27	35	36	NE.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	33
19.	30.022	30.064	30.026	30.08	30.08	30.04	37.0	38.0	33.3	49	29	36	38 1/2	NW.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	32
20.	29.968	30.093	29.56	29.53	29.80	29.53	41.2	41.7	36.2	49	41	37.5	40 1/2	W.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	35
21.	29.616	29.651	29.601	29.15	29.64	29.51	46.7	48.2	41.2	56	40	46	42	W.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	40
22.	29.700	29.733	29.690	29.12	29.43	29.59	47.2	48.8	42.4	47	43	42	37 1/2	W.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	44
23.	29.700	29.717	29.661	29.18	29.43	29.50	50.5	51.2	44.3	55	45	47.5	46	W.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	43
24.	29.682	29.680	29.634	29.08	29.48	29.46	47.4	48.3	46.8	58	40	47.5	41	W.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	44
25.	29.648	29.706	29.634	29.03	29.48	29.65	47.4	48.3	41.8	53	37	44	35 1/2	W.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	43
26.	29.810	29.946	29.771	29.40	29.95	29.78	44.2	45.2	41.7	52	39	40	35 1/2	W.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	39
27.	29.670	29.667	29.343	29.15	29.55	29.37	48.0	48.8	42.2	54	41	45.5	48	W.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	42
28.	29.386	29.523	29.402	28.80	29.35	29.56	48.8	51.5	42.7	54	39	48	44	S.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	44
29.	29.454	29.448	29.419	29.10	29.66	29.77	43.7	53.2	40.3	47	31	42	37 1/2	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	42
30.	29.762	29.800	29.770	29.45	29.68	29.75	41.2	45.7	35.0	45	37	40	35 1/2	ENE.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	35
31.	29.612	29.614	29.543	29.32	29.66	29.67	41.0	43.0	37.2	48	40	42	39 1/2	E.	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	37
Mean.	29.811	29.880	29.763	29.42	29.662	29.195	41.3	44.2	37.4	44.84	35.58	39.6	37.8	36.6	Sum.	1.95	2.59	4.06	Mean.
																1.549			36.1

